1867MNRAS..27..273N

In the Table of Constants

R°	last 5 fig	*for* 25025 82320 8	from an error of 1 in the summation.
Sin 1°	7	17275 54 37283 51	
Log Sin 1°	4	1831 2286	
Sin 1″	2	68 76 3677	These were detected by Capt. Jacob.
tan 1″	7	15233 63 1334 436	
Sin 1^{g}	2	675 4 575 4	
Sin 1^{i}		*after* 01570 *insert* 796	

The correction of the error on page 205 in log (1.2.3...20) for 642 read 442 is incomplete; the proper correction is, *for* 642 *read* 462—the figures being transposed.

Additional Remarks on the Solar Eclipse of Nov. 6, 1867.

By A. Brothers, Esq.

In my letter of March 7 I said that the image of the Sun was "remarkably *steady*" during the whole time of the eclipse. The word was printed "*shady*," and consequently the meaning of the sentence was destroyed.

The state of the atmosphere is referred to in most of the notices of the late eclipse as being the reverse of what it was here. In this fact will perhaps be found the explanation that the irregularities of the Moon's limb were not seen by some observers, while others saw them distinctly. My attention was chiefly devoted to photographic experiments, but I saw sufficient to enable me to say that the rough outline of the Moon was distinctly seen. There was a small spot on the Sun not far from the centre of the disk, and it was so distinct that I have been surprised to read that observers with far larger instruments than my own report the entire absence of any spot.

Manchester,
6th May, 1867.

Occultation of Mercury by the Moon. By Capt. W. Noble.

The planet was wretchedly defined, the sky was hazy, and the sunlight bright. *Mercury* seemed to fade away gradually. He finally seemed to disappear absolutely at

$1^{h}\ 34^{m}\ 28^{s}$ L.S.T. = $22^{h}\ 54^{m}\ 55^{s}$ L.M.T.

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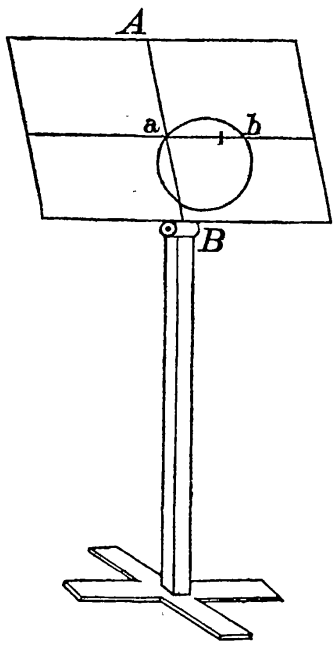
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The Moon's limb was utterly invisible. Power employed 74, or my 4·2 inch Equatoreal of 61 inches focal length.

Forest Lodge, Maresfield,
May 1867.

On a Plan for Fixing the Position of Solar Spots. By E. D. Ashe, Commander R.N., Director of the Observatory, Quebec.

Not remembering that Mr. Carrington had given in the *Monthly Notices* a plan of fixing the position of a spot upon the Sun's disk, I devised a mode of doing so for myself; and, as I think that it is simple and suited to the smallest telescope, I dare say it may be useful.



Any telescope that has an equatorial stand is first placed with its polar axis (as near as you can guess) parallel to the axis of the Earth; you then place a screen, having two lines drawn at right angles to one another, in such a position that the spot will move along one of them.

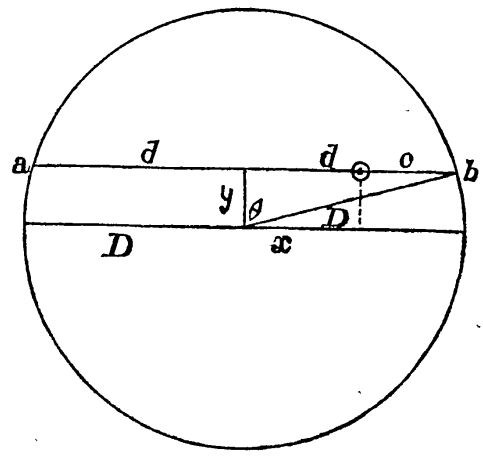
Move the telescope so that the Sun is well to the right of the line *A B*.

Mark the time by a watch that the limb (*a*) cuts the line *A B*, and also the time that the spot is bisected, and, lastly, the time that the following limb (*b*) cuts the line *A B*.

You have got by these three simple observations all that is required.

Take half the time of describing the chord (*a b*), and call it (*d*).

Take the number of seconds between the spot and limb (*b*), and call it (*c*).



Then, as the time of the Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian is given in the *Nautical Almanac*, page 1, we have *D* given, and then

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